

A LIST OF THE SPECIES OF ANSERES, PALUDICOLÆ,  
AND LIMICOLÆ OCCURRING IN THE  
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

BY E. A. MCLHENNY.

THIS list is based on personal observations, extending through the past nine years. During that time I have observed our birds throughout the entire lake and coast regions of Louisiana, and all species included in this list have been taken.

I have endeavored to give the local names used by the natives; most of them it will be observed are French or of French origin, and the French names are the ones most in use.

It is a curious fact that so many of the Shore Birds, whose breeding grounds are in the Arctic regions, should be resident here. By the middle of June they all attain their full plumage and congregate in large numbers on the sand islands, where they cover the flats and shallow bays in search of food.

1. *Merganser americanus*. AMERICAN MERGANSER.—Known as *Bec Scie de mer* and Sea Sawbill. A common winter resident, found only in salt water.

2. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. HOODED MERGANSER.—Known as *Bec Scie* and Cotton-head. Very common in winter; resident in small numbers; breeds.

3. *Anas boschas*. MALLARD.—Known as *Canard Français* and French Duck; also as Green-head. A winter resident, and the best known duck in Louisiana. On April 28, 1896, I shot a male of this species that was mated to a female *Anas fulvigula maculosa*, and collected the nest with 10 eggs. This is the only record I have of this duck's breeding in Louisiana.

4. *Anas fulvigula maculosa*. MOTTLED DUCK.—Known as *Canard noir d'été*, and Summer Black Mallard. Resident; common; breeds.

5. *Anas obscura*. BLACK DUCK.—Known as *Canard noir*, and Black Mallard. A common winter resident.

6. *Anas fulvigula*. FLORIDA DUCK.—I took a pair of these ducks, with their nest and 7 eggs, on June 3, 1895, at Timbalier Island, on the south-east coast of Louisiana.

7. *Anas strepera*. GADWALL.—The *Canard gris*, Gray-duck, or Red-wing, as it is variously known, is a common winter resident.

8. *Anas americana*. BALDPATE.—Commonly known as *Zan-zan*, from the noise it makes; also as Widgeon and Whistling Duck. A very

common winter resident, and a good duck for the table, but rarely shot for market, as they get so fat they will not bear transportation.

9. *Anas carolinensis*. GREEN-WINGED TEAL. — Commonly known as *Sarcelle*. The most abundant winter resident of all the ducks.

10. *Anas discors*. BLUE-WINGED TEAL. — Known as *Printempsnierre* in the spring, and *Automnierre* in the fall. Very common during the spring and fall months; a few winter on the coast, but most of them go further south.

11. *Spatula clypeata*. SHOVELLER. — A very common duck during the winter. Commonly known as *Mesquin* and Spoonbill.

12. *Dafila acuta*. PINTAIL. — Commonly known as *Pian Queue* from the resemblance of the long feathers of the tail to a grass called *Pian*. Also known as Sprig-tail and Long-necked Duck. One of the most plentiful ducks in Louisiana, during the winter.

13. *Aix sponsa*. WOOD DUCK. — Known as *Branchier*; also as Squealer. This most beautiful of all our ducks is a common resident, and breeds wherever found.

14. *Aythya americana*. REDHEAD. — Commonly known as *Canard Violon*, because in flying it makes a noise like a violin, with its wings. Quite a common winter resident, in the bays of the southeast coast of Louisiana.

15. *Aythya vallisneria*. CANVAS-BACK. — Known as *Canard Cheval*, because of the sloping head. A winter resident, found always with the Redheads, but not so plentiful.

16. *Aythya marila nearctica*. AMERICAN SCAUP DUCK. — Most commonly known as *Dos gris*; also as Blue-bill. A common winter resident, on large bodies of water.

17. *Aythya affinis*. LESSER SCAUP DUCK. — A winter resident, more common than the preceding species, and not distinguished from it by local hunters. This duck remains with us in considerable numbers until late in the spring, and I have often seen flocks of 50 or more as late as June 1.

18. *Aythya collaris*. RING-NECKED DUCK. — Known as *Canard noir*. and Raft-duck. A very common winter resident.

19. *Clangula clangula americana*. AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE. — Known as *Plongeur*; also as Golden-eye. A very common winter resident.

20. *Charitonetta albeola*. BUFFLE-HEAD. — Commonly known as *Marionnette* and Butter-ball. A common winter resident, on the coast.

21. *Erismatura jamaicensis*. RUDDY DUCK. — The only name I have heard applied to this duck is God Damn, on account of its worthlessness. A common winter resident, on the salt water bays.

22. *Dendrocygna autumnalis*. BLACK-BELLIED TREE-DUCK. — Commonly known as Fiddler Duck. Not common. Resident, as a few remain on the coast all the year. I have never taken them breeding.

23. *Dendrocygna fulva*. FULVOUS TREE-DUCK. — Known as Yellow-bellied Fiddler Duck, also Long-legged Duck. Resident. Breeds. Not common.

24. *Chen hyperborea*. LESSER SNOW GOOSE. — Commonly known as *Oie blanche*; also as White Brant. Very common in winter. Small flocks of cripples remain on the coast during the summer, and the cattlemen around Chenier au Tigre claim they occasionally breed there.

25. *Chen hyperborea nivalis*. GREATER SNOW GOOSE. — A common winter resident, not distinguished locally from the former.

26. *Chen cærulescens*. BLUE GOOSE. — Commonly known as *Oie bleu* and Blue Brant. A very common winter resident.

27. *Anser albifrons gambeli*. AMERICAN WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE. — Known as *Oie caille* and Gray Brant. A common winter resident.

28. *Branta canadensis*. CANADA GOOSE. — Known only as *Outarde*. A common winter resident on the prairies of Louisiana, but rarely goes to the coast.

29. *Olor columbianus*. WHISTLING SWAN. — A winter resident on the southwest coast of Louisiana. I have never taken them east of Marsh Island. Commonly known as *Cygne*.

30. *Olor buccinator*. TRUMPETER SWAN. — Also known as *Cygne*. A winter resident on the coast; more common than the preceding species.

31. *Grus americana*. WHOOPING CRANE. — Resident; breeds. Known as *Grue blanche*.

32. *Grus mexicana*. SANDHILL CRANE. — Common. Resident. Breeds. Known as *Grue bleu*.

33. *Rallus elegans*. KING RAIL. — An abundant resident, breeding in all marshes, both fresh and *salt*. Commonly known as Rail and Marsh Hen.

34. *Rallus longirostris crepitans*. CLAPPER RAIL. — Known as Rail, Marsh Hen, and Prairie Hen. A common resident in all salt marshes joining the main land.

35. *Rallus crepitans saturatus*. LOUISIANA CLAPPER RAIL. — A common species wherever found; its range, however, is restricted to the mangrove islands along the southeast coast, between Point au Fer and Raccoon Pass. Locally known as Mangrove Hen. Resident. Breeds.

36. *Rallus virginianus*. VIRGINIA RAIL. — An abundant winter resident.

37. *Porzana carolina*. SORA. — Commonly known as Ortolan. Resident in small numbers. Common in winter, breeds sparingly.

38. *Porzana noveboracensis*. YELLOW RAIL. — Winter resident, not uncommon.

39. *Porzana jamaicensis*. BLACK RAIL. — A rare winter resident.

40. *Ionornis martinica*. PURPLE GALLINULE. — An abundant summer resident. Breeds in large numbers, wherever an extent of marsh and water is found.

41. *Gallinula galeata*. FLORIDA GALLINULE. — Known as *Poule d'eau de marais*. A common resident; breeds.

42. *Fulica americana*. AMERICAN COOT. — Known as *Poule d'eau* and Blue Peter. Resident in small numbers. Very common in winter. Breeds sparingly.

43. *Philohela minor*. AMERICAN WOODCOCK.—Known as *Bécasse du bois*, and Woodcock. Resident in small numbers, more common in winter. Breeds regularly.

44. *Gallinago delicata*. WILSON'S SNIFE.—Commonly known as *Cache-cache*, and Jack Snipe. An abundant winter resident.

45. *Macrorhamphus griseus*. DOWITCHER.—Commonly known as *Dormeur*. Resident along the coast. I have never found them breeding.

46. *Macrorhamphus scolopaceus*. LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER.—Known as *Dormeur*. A common resident on the coast, does not breed.

47. *Recurvirostra americana*. AMERICAN AVOCET.—Known as *Bécassine de mer*. A rare winter visitant.

48. *Himantopus mexicanus*. BLACK-NECKED STILT.—Known as *Bécasse du marais*. Abundant resident. Breeds.

49. *Tringa canutus*. KNOT.—Known only as *Ventre rouge*. An abundant resident; does not breed.

50. *Tringa maculata*. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—Only known as *Churook*. A very abundant bird during migration.

51. *Tringa minutilla*. LEAST SANDPIPER.—An abundant resident; does not breed.

52. *Tringa alpina pacifica*. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.—An abundant resident along the coast. Commonly known as '*Ti ventre noir*'. Does not breed.

53. *Ereunetes pusillus*. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—Abundant during the spring and fall migration.

54. *Calidris arenaria*. SANDERLING.—Occurs only during the fall migration.

55. *Limosa fedoa*. MARBLED GODWIT.—Commonly known as *Bécassine*; also as Sea Snipe. Quite common during the winter along the coast.

56. *Totanus melanoleucus*. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—Known as *Pied jaune*, and Yellow-leg Snipe. Resident; most abundant during the winter. Does not breed.

57. *Totanus flavipes*. YELLOW-LEGS.—Resident; most abundant in winter. Does not breed.

58. *Totanus solitarius*. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—Abundant during the spring and fall.

59. *Symphemia semipalmata*. WILLET.—Commonly known as *Vive Vive*. A common and well-known resident; breeds abundantly.

60. *Bartramia longicauda*. BARTRAMIAN SANDPIPER.—Universally known as *Papabot*. Abundant during the spring and fall.

61. *Tryngites subruficollis*. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.—Commonly known as *Churook*, and Robin Snipe. Abundant during spring and fall migration.

62. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Abundant during the spring and fall; a very few winter on the coast.

63. *Numenius longirostris*. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—Commonly known as *Corbijo*. An abundant resident, breeding along the coast.

64. *Numenius hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—An abundant resident. Does not breed.

65. *Numenius borealis*. ESKIMO CURLEW.—A common winter resident along the coast.

66. *Squatarola squatarola*. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—Commonly known as *Gros yeux*, *Ventre noir*, and Bull Head. An abundant resident. Does not breed.

67. *Charadrius dominicus*. AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER.—Commonly known as *Gros tete*. A common bird during migration. A few winter along the coast.

68. *Ægialitis meloda circumcincta*. BELTED PIPING PLOVER.—Not an uncommon winter resident.

69. *Ægialitis vocifera*. KILLDEER.—An abundant resident; breeds commonly.

70. *Ægialitis semipalmata*. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.—A rare winter visitant.

71. *Ægialitis nivosa*. SNOWY PLOVER.—A rare winter visitant.

72. *Ægialitis wilsonia*. WILSON'S PLOVER.—An abundant resident, breeding all along the coast. Commonly known as *Collier*.

73. *Arenaria interpres*. TURNSTONE.—Commonly known as Pigeon. An abundant resident, on the coast.

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## NESTING OF THE PARULA WARBLER (*COM- PSOThLYPIS AMERICANA*) IN CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.<sup>1</sup>

BY MARK L. C. WILDE.

PERHAPS no other portion of the State of New Jersey is better adapted as a breeding ground for the Parula Warbler than Cape May County. Quite a number of its streams, including Dennis Creek and tributaries, are dammed off to supply power to the various saw and grist mills, thereby forming mill-ponds, and in some cases these streams spread over a considerable area, owing to the extreme shallowness of the valleys.

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<sup>1</sup> Read before the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club of Philadelphia.